The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

THEN AND NOW.

Soon after the accession of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON to the Presidency he developed a Policy, which he has maintained ever since, and put in execution so far as Congress has left him at liberty to pursue his own inclinations. What is the essence of that policy? Treat the rebellious States as though they had not rebelled, and the rebel leaders as though they had maintained an unshaken fidelity to the government.

This was the sentiment or principle that inspired the Cleveland Convention and the Philadelphia Congaltion.

To the former body HENRY WARD BEECHER addressed a letter that became notorious. In it he committed himself to the unconditional restoration of the rebels and the rebel States to their forfeited rights. This commitment raised a storm of indignation around the head of the reverend gentleman. The loyal men of the North, who had given up their sons for the defence of the country, or who had met the shock of battle in their own persons, would not consent to entertain the proposition of Universal Amnesty. They felt that great crimes had been perpetrated, for which great explations ought to be exacted.

The *Post*, *Commercial* and *Times* of New York, the *Commercial* of Cincinnati, the *Journal* of Chicago, the *Commercial* of Pittsburgh, and many other newspapers of standing and influence, adopted the President's view, and stood by him in his efforts to carry it into effect, until the wrath of the people became so aroused against them that self-interest compelled them to desist. They did not cease because they wanted to, but because of the chastisement outraged loyalists inflicted on them in the withdrawal of business. Some of these journals were sharp on us for the reason that we did not see fit to coincide in their conduct or to imitate it. We thought then, as we think now, that the leaders of the rebellion, in their own persons, ought to make such atonement to the majesty of the laws as would serve as a warning through coming ages to all reckless and aspiring men who may be tempted to involve the nation in the horrors of civil war.

In due time Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional authority, took up this matter, debated it thoroughly and with the greatest carefulness. Several measures were agreed upon. By these certain disabilities were inflicted on the more conspicuous rebels, and the rebel States were required to conform to such conditions as promised security for the future. All these provisions are exceedingly lenient. No other nation ever offered to close out a great rebellion on terms so magnanimous. All civilized nations stand to-day filled with wonder and astonishment at the moderation of the disabilities imposed.

Congress designed something more than this. It intended that JEFFERSON DAVIS and a few of his principal associates should be brought to trial and punishment, by the civil courts, and in conformity to the laws. But Congress has not power in the premises. The Executive and Judicial Departments control such proceedings as were contemplated. As we have said, it was part of the President's policy not to have Mr. DAVIS or any other rebel tried and punished. That jubilant in the Philadelphia Convention, wherein South Carolina and Massachusetts were depicted in loving embrace, meant much more than scenic representation. It was designed to symbolize the President's idea that a leading rebel State was to be welcomed as cordially as a leading loyal State, and that thenceforward there should be no such discrimination as loyal and rebel between citizens. This is why Mr. DAVIS was not turned over to the civil authorities and brought to punishment. Violence was done his rights as a citizen, in order to save his life as a man. He protested against his incarceration in defiance of the laws, but he knew that therein lay his only hope of escaping a felon's doom. He was so wrongfully held for two years; but the wrong was not so much to him as to the laws, and to the loyal masses who were interested to have the laws vindicated. When he could be held no longer, or, rather, when the time waited for had arrived when it was thought he could securely be enlarged, he was delivered from military imprisonment, in which he had been held without any rightful authority, and surrendered into the custody of the courts.

At this point Mr. HORACE GREELEY came forward and became one of his sureties. Now, mark! while Mr. GREELEY has indulged some harmless generalities about exchanging Universal Amnesty for Universal Suffrage, he has heartily sustained the Congressional Plan of Reconstruction, and done as much to command it as any other man. He has not stood where Mr. BEECHER planted himself; nor is there any inconsistency between the criticisms he published on that gentleman's letter to the Cleveland Convention and his own conduct in the matter of the bailment.

What journals opened loudest on Mr. GREELEY? The New York *Post*, *Times* and *Commercial*, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and the rest of that set that formed, so to speak, the original body guard of the President when he started to betray the Republican party into the hands of its enemies. Mr. GREELEY did not go with them in the great betrayal they meditated, but was conspicuous in that rallying of the people which compelled them to desist. Now they have him, as they think, at a disadvantage, and they mean to make the most of the opportunity, both in taking revenge on him, and in re-instating themselves, so far as they can, in the confidence of the people whose sense of justice they so deeply insulted.

It would, however, be to judge superficially, to conclude that the outburst of indignation on the bailment of Mr. DAVIS was manufactured by these journals. Indeed, so far as they have expressed indignation, it is not presumable they have felt it in the slightest degree. The bailment was strictly in accordance with the President's programme, which they applauded at the start, and, doubtless, have approved all the way through, though they have not dared to say so.

Not the indignation on the part of the public was spontaneous and natural. It came, hot as the fire of a furnace, from the very depths of their being. They felt that Justice was defrauded; that the security of the laws was taken away; that the ensign of the nation had been lowered before the flag of the Confederacy; and that henceforward there was to be no distinction between those who imperilled the nation and those who rescued it. This indignation may, it is true, be carried to excess; but within certain limits, it is most healthful. It demonstrates to faithless rulers that the loyal people know their rights, and will maintain them.

PRICE OF LIVING.

Some months ago speculators in breadstuffs labored earnestly to create a popular impression that great danger of starvation was impending over this country. They insisted there was not enough wheat and corn to subsist the population until the new crop should come in.

In New York there is now quite a rush in the Flour market, prices have advanced from two dollars a barrel. The falling off is more apparent in the finer grades, in which there was said to be the greatest deficiency. Thus demonstrating that the statements of scarcity were fallacious.

The new crop promises handsomely, and a few weeks hence Flour from new grain will be in market. By fall Flour will be down to reasonable prices.

In New York anthracite coal has gone down to $4.25 in currency. It was never lower even in gold.

At Chicago there is a decided panic in the Flour and Grain market. Prices have receded materially all round.

Consumers are not likely to sympathise with the speculators in any losses that befall them. They have had their day and made exorbitant profits, and now that prices are running down they can scarcely go too fast or far to suit the masses who have to buy. In this the consumers may run to excess. Old housekeepers, who stop to reflect, will quite unanimously bear testimony that Flour is not always paid for easiest when it commands the lowest price. There is a natural connection between the rates for leading articles in the various departments, so that they act and react upon each other. No greater calamity could befall the trading and manufacturing population than to have produce rule so low as to take from the agricultural classes the means of buying liberally.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

At the late session of the Legislature a supplement to the Common School Law was enacted. The second section provides—

"That after the passage of this act, no teacher in this Commonwealth shall receive from a County Superintendent (nor from the proposed City and Borough Superintendents in certain localities) a certificate as a teacher who has not a *fair knowledge* of orthography, reading, writing, geography, English grammer, mental and written arithmetic, history of the United States, and the theory of teaching, nor shall such certificate be given to any person *who is in the habit of using as a beverage any intoxicating drinks*, and all certificates given to teachers shall set forth the branches in which those holding them have been found proficient, and indicate by suitable marks the degree of that proficiency."

It further provides that henceforward there shall be three grades of certificates for teachers—Provisional, Professional and Permanent.

The Provisional Certificate is good for one year, *but cannot be renewed without examination*. The Professional Certificate is good for three years. The Permanent Certificate can be granted only by the State Superintendent, and to a person holding a Professional Certificate upon recommendation of a board or boards of directors in whose employment the applicant shall have taught for the three preceding years, countersigned by the County Superintendent and approved by a committee of five teachers appointed for the purpose who may examine if they think proper.

Heretofore, the Provisional Certificate has been without authority of law. It was adopted on account of the inadequate supply of teachers properly qualified. It should further be noticed that Professional Certificates, issued before the passage of this act, expire June 1, 1868.

BY WAY of variety the Broadway merchants ask Councils of New York to remove the new bridge over that thoroughfare for the accommodation of pedestrians. The structure cost $20,000, but the element of satisfaction, pride and novelty has already been obtained and the merchants are getting ready for something else to demonstrate their misguided enterprise.

THE Congregationalists of New York are about to establish an organ with a capital of $125,000, and a prominent Brooklyn minister as editor. This is to take the place of the *Independent* which recently cut loose from distinctive religious creeds of any and every sort.

ON THE New York Central and Hudson River Railway lines passenger fare is at the rate of two cents per mile. Both pay large dividends to shareholders.

THE National Soldiers Home of Ohio, is to be located at White Sulphur Springs.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

An Important and Hitherto Unpublished Letter—The Programme of Secession.

The Hartford *Press* prints the following letter from an original manuscript now in that office:

WARREN CO., Miss., Nov. 10, 1860.

The Hon. R. H. Rhett, Jr., Dear Sir,—I had the honor to receive, last night, yours of the 27th ult., and hasten to reply to the inquiries propounded. Recent events have rendered it little doubt that the event you anticipated has occurred, that electors have been chosen, securing the election of Lincoln, and I will answer on that supposition.

My home is so isolated that I have had no intercourse with those who might have aided me in forming an opinion as to the effect produced on the mind of our people by the result of the recent election, and the impressions which I communicate are founded upon antecedent expressions.

1. I doubt not the Gov'r of Miss. has convoked the Legislature to assemble within the present month, to decide upon the course which the State should adopt in the present emergency. Whether the Legislature will direct the call of a convention of a Southern plan of action, is doubtful.

2. If a convention of the State were assembled, the proposition to secede from the Union, independently of action from neighboring States, would probably kill.

3. If South Carolina should first secede, and she alone should take such action, the position of Miss. would not probably be changed by that fact. A powerful obstacle to the separate action of Miss. lies in the want of a port, from which follows the consequence that, her trade being still conducted through the ports of the Union, her revenue would be diverted from her own support to that of a foreign government, and, being geographically unconnected with South Carolina, an alliance with her would not vary that state of case. [sic.]

4. The propriety of separate secession by So. Ca. depends so much upon collateral questions that I find it difficult to respond to your last inquiry, for the want of knowledge which would enable me to estimate the value of the elements involved in the issue, though exterior to your State. Georgia is necessary to connect you with Alabama, and thus to make effectual the cooperation of Miss. If Georgia would be lost by immediate action, but could be gained by delay, it seems clear to me that you should wait. If the secession of So. Ca. should be followed by an attempt to coerce her back into the Union, that act of usurpation, folly and wickedness would enlist every true Southern man for her defense. If it were attempted to blockade her ports and destroy her trade, a like result would be produced, and the commercial world would probably be added to her allies. It is therefore probable that neither of those measures would be adopted by any Administration, but that Federal ships would be sent to collect the duties on imports outside of the bar, that the commercial nations would feel little interest in that, and the Southern States would have little power to counteract it.

The planting States have a common interest of such magnitude, that their union, sooner or later, for the protection of that interest is certain. United they will have ample power for their own protection, and their exports will make for them allies of all commercial and manufacturing powers.

The new States have a heterogeneous population, and will be slower and less unanimous than those in which there is less of the Northern element in the body politic, but interest controls the policy of States, and finally all the planting communities must reach the same conclusion. My opinion is, therefore, as it has been, in favor of seeking to bring those States into co-operation before asking for a popular decision upon a new policy and relation to the nations of the earth. If So. Ca. should resolve to secede before that co-operation can be obtained, to go out leaving Georgia and Alabama, Louisiana in the Union, and without any reason to suppose they will follow her, there appears to me to be no advantage in waiting until the Govt. has passed into hostile hands and men have become familiarized to that injurious and offensive perversion of the General Government from the ends for which it was established. I have written with the freedom and carelessness of private correspondence, and regret that I could not give more precise information. Very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JEFF. DAVIS.

PARIS LETTER.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PARIS, May 14, 1867.

The first exhibition, showing what the art of France had done, took place at Paris in 1798. In 1802, Napoleon being then first consul, feeling the necessity to occupy the minds of the Parisians, got up another exhibition on a grand scale, and there being a temporary peace between France and England, after a long war, a great number of English visitors were present. A third exposition, planned by Napoleon III., in 1855, and delayed until 1855, was held in the "Palais de l' Industrie." The fourth one, which will surpass all the preceding, by its size, beauty and importance, has been opened this year. On the opening day, the first of April, things appeared as if only half done. Persons, therefore, who had visited Paris in time to see the opening of the Exhibition, were greatly disappointed. But since that time how much different everything looks; what a change! Instead of stories of chips and dirt, and old packing boxes, desolate space, confusion and disappointment, we found at the opening,—we now see a splendid palace, surrounded by a garden, which is the marvel of the world and will probably be the last that will be gotten up any where for many years to come.

Here I stand on the heights of the Trocadero. The aspect presented to me, how agreeable and cheerful! Men have been at work and what Heaven could do has been given in full measure; no rain, no mist to-day. A bright, blue sky, sometimes interrupted by a little white cloud. Clear atmosphere, which admits of a distant view. To the right we may look as far as the heights of Meudon and Clivmart, the favorite promenade of the "Quartier Latin," the student and the artist. The blue sky is reflected in the waters of the Seine, whose winding course may be traced though bridges and islands for miles. The Exposition Park is becoming every day more vivid and variegated. Gentle green covers the black soil; shrubs and trees have taken their spring color. Everywhere orifiames are drawn up in the air. France has displayed its tri-colors in all directions, intermingled with the Stars and Stripes, the Crescent, the Chinese Dragon.

Spring has come with all its splendor; we breathe a fresh balsamic air and our heart is as cheering as the surrounding nature. The park offers already a place where we may rest, and the birds are populating their new abodes with their nests, filling the air with lovely and joyful songs. Poor little things. I wonder what their thoughts may be! Last year, when they went away, the Champs de Mars was but a large barren tract of land, and now everywhere trees where they may build their nests; everywhere windows, arches, buildings where the swallows may shelter their little ones.

He who saw the Champs de Mars in former days will admit that the age of machinery can work wonders. A sandy plain without shade has been transformed into a splendid park with large trees and limpid lakes. Everywhere palaces are rising from the ground, and in its centre all the works and inventions which mankind have produced for centuries are collected together in a grand iron ring. The gardeners are working assiduously, fixing trees, planting flowers and leveling and cleaning foot-paths. The pattern houses of all nations are finished, and make the visitor believe that he is treading the soil of distant countries.

One of the most interesting buildings shows the Swedish manner of building in a true light. It is an exact *fac simile* of the house which Gustavus Wasa occupied near the mines of Talbun when he was pursued by Christian II, and which is kept to the present day in its original state by the patriotic Swedish nation. The whole is executed in wood, the roof being covered in moss, and the walls lined with shingles. A winding staircase leads to a gallery, which runs all round the house. The Delt is received through windows, which, according to the fashion of that time, are framed out of lead with long narrow strips. The house makes a charming impression and has caused great curiosity and wonder.

At some distance on the turf limpid water is running through little artificial rivers and lakes, the beds of which are plastered with asphalium, and fishes may already be observed playing about in the clear stream. They were brought here from different places. The park of Fontainbleau contains ancient carps, which have been living through centuries; some, it is said, saw the days of Francis I. Even those old veterans were obliged to travel this year and change their haunts from Fontainbleau's Lake to the ponds in the Exposition Park. Were they not mute, what tales would they tell us; how they had been fed by the tender hands of Francis I.'s mistresses; how one king after the other promended on the banks of their lake, and how many amorous court ladies sighed their love confessions to bold cavaliers. Then came Abbes powdered and wigged, who talked about philosophers, who prepared the wicked revolution, during which the poor old fellows were nearly stewed to death. Then followed the Empire, and they saw Napoleon saying farewell to his Guard. Well might the aged carps be enraged against the cruel hands who caught them and brought them hither to be stared at by all the common folks. They will greet with joy the day on which the last strangers shall have left the Mars-Field and they are taken back to their old home in the lake of Fontainbleau.

As I am just speaking of animals, I will mention here that a whole caravan has arrived from Egypt, which brought along a real menagerie; an elephant, camels, dromedaries, lions, panthers, etc. with a collection of sundry kinds of small asses. They have all been quartered in the department belonging to the King of Egypt. In one of these rooms I saw two stuffed negresses, who, being entirely undressed, made a horrible impression. In another part of this caravansary, which shelters the industry of all five great divisions of the earth, we find a gigantic glass reservoir, which will not be the least among all those wonders which are promised to us. I mean the aquarium, which exposes the mysteries of the ocean to our view. In order to produce this aquarium, a cave was dug, encircled by walls, and numerous columns were erected of solid masonry, covered with stalactites and stalagmites. They look just as if Nature had shaped them with her own hands. Behind these pillars there is an iron structure supporting a glass roof, which supplies the cave with light from very rallad sides. This forms the centre. The aquarium now occupies a double octagonal form, and is about 40 feet in length. The side of this peculiar oblifice, twenty feet in height, are formed by slender iron columns, which are connected together by large glass panes. To the right and left of the aquarium are two galleries which make it possible to observe the fishes in the reservoir from below as well as from the sides. Attached to the reservoir is a cascade to keep the water in motion, which is obtained from the Atlantic Ocean, and led into the reservoir by a special pump work. This fine work of art has only been completed recently, and at a great expense. The bottom of the sea appears like it really is, with its sandy bed, its strange fishes, insects, mollusques of every shape and description.

An aquarium of the same size will contain all fresh water fishes.

At the entrance of the Palace, that which strikes specially the attention is a display of monuments, temples and cities of all ages and all countries. Here is the Egyptian temple, the Mexican temple, the summer palace of the Dey of Tunis, the Turkish lodging house, the French Emperor's pavillion, the Iron light-house, the Gothic church, and the Tower of Chimes; there the old rustic castle, the International Theatre, the Prussian hospital tent, the Swiss Railroad and the beautiful Winter Garden.

Then comes the Military Department. I remarked two enormous cannon which arrived recently, and which were cast in Roelle. They weigh 30,000 kilos (720 tons) and had to be drawn by thirty-seven horses to the railroad. Prussia, too, is represented by a huge cannon, every shot of which costs two hundred and fifty dollars, and will send five hundred men into eternity. This amounts to fifty cents per man—certainly a cheaper way than than to have one's life extinguished by medicine and physicians.

In closing this letter I will not forget to mention one institution, which will convey us from the exhibition palace to our respective homes in a very comfortable way. Besides two telegraph offices have been established at the outlets of palace, which enable the visitors to telegraph to the Park gates, and let their coachman know at what time they are wanted. Certainly a very practical and welcome idea.

—Concerning the pay of the New York Journalists, a correspondent of the Boston *Voice* says: "The *Tribune* employs fifteen reporters at an average salary of $22 per week; the *Herald* twenty-three, at an average of $17, the *Times* (a bitter opponent of the interests of working men) ten reporters at $22 per week average, the *Sun* (a rampant advocate of the labor movement) five men at an average of *twelve* dollars; the *Post* four at $20; the *World* eight, at an average of $18; and the *Express* six, at an average of *nine* dollars."

A Horrible Murder—A Man Kills His Wife and Child and Blows Out His Own Brains.

The New Albany *Ledger* of the 28th contains the particulars of a fiendish murder, which occurred near the little town of Derby, Perry county, Indiana, on the 22d inst.

A man named Francis J. Smith, who formerly resided in Floyd county, and for a short time in New Albany, is the murderer and suicide. His wife, Mary, and his little son, Roger, were the victims of his fiendish malice and bloodthirstiness.

The murdered wife first met Smith in this county in the latter part of the year 1864. A short courtship followed, when they were married in 1865, and immediately removed to Perry county, near Derby, where Smith owned a farm. For a short time they lived pleasantly enough together; but after the birth of the boy Roger, which occurred in December, 1865, Smith frequently beat and abused his wife in the most shocking manner. He also treated the child with revolting cruelty, at one time holding it over a blazing fire until it was nearly roasted. The devilish spirit that actuated Smith to the perpetration of these barbarities was jealousy. He frequently denied the paternity of the child, and accused his wife of improper intimacy with a man who resided in the neighborhood.

Finally, unable longer to bear the persecutions heaped upon her by the brutal husband, Mrs. Smith left him and went to New York. She afterwards returned at her husband's request, and upon his promise to do better; but she was cruelly thrust from the house, and during the remainder of her life was a wanderer through the neighborhood, without any other home than what was given her through the charities of the people.

On Wednesday last Smith met his wife at the house of a neighbor, whither she had gone to seek assistance. She had concluded to seek aid from the township trustee, and Smith told her he would accompany her to that officer's residence, to which she assented. It was just before noon when they started. Smith took her by a circuitous out-of-the-way route, through the woods, and kept her and the child with him until near ten o'clock at night, when he reached a dark and secluded ravine. Here he bade the poor, wretched, heart-broken wife sit down at the root of a tree. The woman obeyed, and the fiendish husband then told her that he intended to kill both her and the child.

The night was dark and it was raining, and escape was vain. What pen can portray the horror and agony of the mother there in that dark forest alone with such a desperado as menaced her. There was horror in that scene beyond all powers of description.

Smith then proceeded deliberately to his work of murder. He seized a heavy stone, and with a single blow crushed in the skull of the mother. Not yet satisfied, he seized other stones and dashed them against her head, until the vital spark had fled. With the cheering assurance of death he beat out the brains of the child. When both were dead he took the strings from the murdered wife's shoes, tied her feet together, then crossed her hands over her bosom and tied them in that position. He next took the child and placed it alongside the dead body of the mother, and with the mother's shawl covered up the victims of his murderous passion, and departed to his brother's residence, a few miles distant.

At the brother's house Smith wrote a letter, in which he pretended to detail the circumstances of his married life and of the murder, told what he had done with the bodies, and then taking his brother's rifle he stepped out into the yard, placed the muzzle of the gun over his heart, set off the trigger with a stick, and fell to the ground dead, shot through the heart.

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BE ON YOUR GUARD

Against the imitations and counterfeits of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which the PIRATES who make DYSPEPSIA LIVING, by preying upon the sick and suffering, are now endeavoring to flood the markets of this country. We warn these POISON-MONGERS are discovered they are immediately prosecuted by the proprietors, who expend thousands of dollars annually in ferreting out and bringing them to justice. Within a short time injections have been obtained in the Courts of the United States against a number of individuals and firms, and suits are now in progress against several others. All of whose names will be given to the public. Not in spite of the usual vigilance and activity of their detective agents, the unprincipled are of course unable to protect the public entirely against piratical imitations of a Standard National Tonic, everywhere in request, and so readily convertible into cash as United States Bonds or Treasury Notes. They, therefore, as a measure of precaution, direct attention to the fact that a fresh supply of the genuine, with the signature of the proprietors, and a beautiful engraved steel plate, bearing the distinguishing mark of the thirteen stars, and an eagle with a scroll in its mouth, is now being put in bottles, and forwarded to the various agencies in bottles, which is a *sixth prima facie* evidence. The true HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are sold in bottles.

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

PINUS CANADENSIS.

A tree which is abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of the New England States, and is also found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the Middle states, is possessed of medicinal virtues. Dr. Jewett, of Boston, has prepared a medicine from the sweet inside bark of the pine tree, called PULMONO WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which is one of rare value in all debilitated states of the system. It acts like a charm in all diseases of the pulmonary membranes, exciting them to resist their out lung and energy. It will be found well adapted to all those diseases where Bucha has been tried and failed. It is likewise well suited to cancerous complaints, and as a diuretic specific for old and debilitated cases of asthma. Many persons who had tried only a bottle of this medicine, to fly, effectually cast away lead and got a cure. To all such persons, which are called cures of diseases of the bladder and kidney of long standing.

Pulmonary diseases that has been looked upon as incurable, yield to the influence of this medicine. Pulmonary consumption, if not too far advanced, is cured by the use of this medicine.

The Patent Office Examiner, speaking of the pine, says: "It is represented in reports of the Patent Office to be a powerful diuretic in acute and chronic inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, in catarrhal affections of the urinary and in various forms of dyspepsia." It is also specially valuable in all cases of scrofula, bloody urine, and where there is red and white gravel. It can be taken without inconvenience in one's usual avocations, and instead of sickening, it will strengthen and invigorate the nervous system and vigor. Dyspepsia, Pain in the side, and all the PULMONARY WITH PINE COMPOUND. For sale by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at 114 & 116 Grant Medicinal Store, 90 Wood street.
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RELIGIOUS.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the new Christian Church, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny City. Pews free and welcome to all

REV. E. P. CRANE, Professor in the Western Universite, will preach in the Plymouth Congregational Church, on Ross street, TO-MORROW, morning and evening. Services to commence at the usual hour.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS.—Pastor, Rev. HOSEA BALLOU. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. H. SPYDICK, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. JAMES M. DICKERSON will preach at the New Chapel of the First Baptist Church, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—"Our Denominational Progress," being a review of the recent anniversary meetings at Chicago.

The Rev. A. J. TABER, a former pastor of the Church, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH GUILD AND CLASS ROOMS.

No. 265 PENN STREET,

Are now open to the public daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL.—A first-class DINING ROOM AND SALOON, in the best location in the city, will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire at

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A Five Octave Upright Organ, seven stops, walnut case, formerly in use in Dr. Jacobs' Church. Also, one of the same kind, formerly in the Seventh street Lutheran Church. Will be sold very low.

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A Five octave Double Reed Cabinet Organ, in walnut case, of MASON & HAMLIN'S make; has been used about six months, and is in perfect order. Will be sold at a large reduction from regular price.

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HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.—EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, on MONDAY, June 10th, at 5 o'clock, P. M., the Lot No. 2 Ross street, Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, lot 19 feet front and 100 feet deep to a 20 feet alley. Also, the Lot No. 3, adjoining, or more or less as may be, 19 feet front and 100 feet deep to a 20 feet alley. Also, the Lot No. 4, on which are erected two brick dwellings, of seven and four rooms respectively, and in good order and tenantable condition, is in a very desirable part of the city, and will be sold positively as stated, by order of the Executors of the late Henry Martin. Title indisputable.

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At the lowest prices. The public are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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BLACK SILK SACQUES,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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my31:3m

WORKHOUSE PRISON.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the WORK HOUSE PRISON will receive sealed proposals, on or before the 10th day of June, for the manufacture of about Three Million (3,000,000) of brick, at the Prison.

Upon the premises of the Institution, about eight miles from the City of Pittsburgh, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad. Abundance of superior clay and other ingredients will be furnished upon the premises.

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2d. Durability, being non-corrosive, resisting acids and alkalies, and is not affected by frost or water, thus is proof against retention.

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For house drains or sewers it is superior to anything else, owing to the smooth surface of the interior.

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